

removed, it is important that the RECORD show unequivocally that Congress considers the issue of Commission jurisdiction over cooperatives a matter for Congress itself to determine.

EXHIBIT 1

United States of America Federal Power Commission, before Commissioners Joseph C. Swidler, Chairman; L. J. O'Connor, Jr., Charles R. Ross, and David S. Black.

Dairyland Power Cooperative, Minnkota Power Cooperative, Inc., South Central Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc., docket No. E-7113. Order deferring further proceedings (issued August 6, 1964).

This proceeding was instituted by the Commission on July 22, 1963, to determine whether it had jurisdiction under the Federal Power Act over electric companies organized in the cooperative form and financed by loans from the Rural Electrification Administration, which owned or operated facilities for the interstate transmission or sale at wholesale of electric power. The hearings have been completed and all briefs are in, but the examiner has not yet issued his initial decision.

On July 31, 1964, the Senate Appropriations Committee issued its report on the "Independent Offices Appropriations, 1965." The committee refers (p. 8) to the fact that hearings have recently been held on a bill to clarify congressional intent with respect to the matters in issue in this proceeding, and indicates that while the bill is now pending before the Senate Commerce Committee for consideration, it may not be possible to complete action thereon this calendar year. Stating the Appropriations Committee's belief that "the assertion of additional Federal regulatory authority over REA cooperatives by the FPC should await the decision of the Congress on pending legislation," the committee expresses its intent that the Commission defer action in the present proceeding until the Congress can give additional attention to the jurisdictional question involved.

In the light of the foregoing, the Commission has concluded that its proceedings in the instant case should be deferred to permit further congressional consideration of the matter. Accordingly, the examiner is directed to defer issuing his initial decision herein until January 1, 1966.

By the Commission:

GORDON M. GRANT,
Acting Secretary.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED

Bills and a joint resolution were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. HUMPHREY:

S. 3098. A bill for the relief of Laura Poblete Carbonell; and

S. 3099. A bill for the relief of Sara E. Rames Escamilla; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEATING:

S. 3100. A bill for the relief of Ivan Peros; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BEALL:

S. 3101. A bill to increase the annuities of certain schoolteachers in the District of Columbia who retired prior to October 1, 1956; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. JAVITS:

S. 3102. A bill to provide for the entry of alien skilled specialists and certain relatives of U.S. citizens and lawfully resident aliens and to provide that all quota immigrant visas available in any fiscal year, but not used during such fiscal year, shall thereafter be avail-

able for distribution in each succeeding fiscal year until used; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(See the remarks of Mr. JAVITS when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. SYMINGTON:

S.J. Res. 191. Joint resolution to authorize the President to designate the week beginning October 11, 1964, through October 17, 1964, as "National Bookkeepers' Week"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

RESOLUTIONS

CHANGES IN THE MEMBERSHIP OF CERTAIN STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE

Mr. MANSFIELD submitted a resolution (S. Res. 348) making changes in the membership of certain standing committees of the Senate, which was considered and agreed to.

(See the above resolution printed in full when submitted by Mr. MANSFIELD, which appears under a separate heading.)

DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE JOHN B. BENNETT, OF MICHIGAN

Mr. HART (for himself and Mr. McNAMARA) submitted a resolution (S. Res. 349) relative to the death of Representative JOHN B. BENNETT, of Michigan, which was considered and agreed to.

(See the above resolution printed in full when submitted by Mr. HART, which appears under a separate heading.)

ANOTHER STOPGAP IMMIGRATION BILL IS URGENTLY NECESSARY

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I am today introducing a bill to update the four immigration quota preferences under the Immigration and Nationality Act and to utilize the existing unused quota numbers. Last January, when the Senate Immigration Subcommittee held hearings on bills to reform the immigration quota system, I stated that "the end of a long and frustrating road toward immigration reform" had begun to come into view. Unfortunately, although a significantly large number of Senators have cosponsored the various reform bills which have been introduced by me, by others of my colleagues, and by the administration, despite the hearings held last January by the Senate subcommittee and more recently by the House committee, despite the support of the administration as expressed in the testimony of Secretary of State Rusk, it is apparent that another session of Congress will soon end without any action in this field.

I have repeatedly decried the patchwork approach which is the only way in which Congress has acted in recent years to relieve the enormous moral pressure built up by the irrationalities and cruelties of the existing law. The worst individual situations have been dealt with by a mass of private legislation and by a series of stopgap measures bringing somewhat further up to date various of the quota preferences. In the 86th Congress, for example, the backup in the 4th preference was al-

leviated; in the 87th, both the 1st and 4th preferences were updated, the former in accord with a similar bill which I had introduced.

The most recent State Department figures, as of January 15, 1964, demonstrate once against the inadequacy of the law. The backlog in first preference applications, those of skilled technicians, which our own national self-interest should lead us to admit, is 1,207; in second preference, parents and unmarried children of U.S. citizens, it is 2,638; in third preference, spouses and unmarried children of lawful permanent resident aliens, 7,941; and in fourth preference, brothers, sisters, married children of U.S. citizens and their spouses and children, 164,601.

The bill I am introducing today will update all four of these preference categories by treating as nonquota immigrants, if they are otherwise eligible for admission under the act, those preference applicants who have filed their petitions with the Attorney General by August 1, 1964. How inadequate even this measure of relief would be can be judged when one considers that there would remain unaffected by this some 630,021 nonpreference applicants.

A second section of the bill I am introducing today provides for pooling of the quota numbers which remained unused in each fiscal year, and their allocation to the remaining applicants during the next fiscal year. This pooling device is a central feature of my general quota reform bill, S. 1823, which modernizes the entire quota system. The adapted provision authorizes the President to determine how the unused quota numbers should be allocated among the various categories of applicants and gives to the Congress the power of veto by concurrent resolution. Some 51,000 quota numbers were left unused in the fiscal year just ended.

Once again, we must resort to another urgently necessary, last minute stopgap device, which should have been made unnecessary by enactment of the long overdue, overall quota system reform which has been promised for this session.

I ask unanimous consent that the bill be permitted to remain at the desk for 2 days to give Senators who might wish to cosponsor the bill an opportunity to do so.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill will remain at the desk as requested by the Senator from New York.

The bill (S. 3102) to provide for the entry of alien skilled specialists and certain relatives of U.S. citizens and lawfully resident aliens and to provide that all quota immigrant visas available in any fiscal year, but not used during such fiscal year, shall thereafter be available for distribution in each succeeding fiscal year until used, introduced by Mr. JAVITS, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSOR TO S. 2628

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the name of the

Senator from California [Mr. SALINGER] be added as a cosponsor to S. 2628, amending the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetics Act.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NOTICE CONCERNING NOMINATION BEFORE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, the following nomination has been referred to and is now pending before the Committee on the Judiciary:

Sidney I. Lezak, of Oregon, to be U.S. attorney, district of Oregon, for a term of 4 years, vice Clarence E. Luckey.

On behalf of the Committee on the Judiciary, notice is hereby given to all persons interested in this nomination to file with the committee, in writing, on or before Monday, August 17, 1964, any representations or objections they may wish to present concerning the above nomination, with a further statement whether it is their intention to appear at any hearing which may be scheduled.

ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, August 10, 1964, he presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills:

S. 1057. An act to promote the cause of criminal justice by providing for the representation of defendants who are financially unable to obtain an adequate defense in criminal causes in the courts of the United States;

S. 1642. An act to amend the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, to extend disclosure requirements to the issuers of additional publicly traded securities, to provide for improved qualifications and disciplinary procedures for registered brokers and dealers, and for other purposes; and

S. 1991. An act to charter by act of Congress the Pacific Tropical Botanical Garden.

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. HOLLAND:

Report to the National Rivers and Harbors Congress in convention by its president, Henry H. Buckman, at Washington, D.C., June 5.

By Mr. HARTKE:

Excerpt on the International Executive Service Corps, from an article written by Frank A. White, and published in the Shelbyville (Ind.) News for July 31, 1964.

Editorial tribute to the late Rudolph H. Grabow, published in the Bloomington (Ind.) Daily Herald-Telephone.

Article entitled "A Few More Acts, and 88th Will Be 'the Conservation Congress,'" written by Edward J. Meeman.

CROW INDIAN BOYS SUMMER CAMP

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, in repeated discussions about the Federal

Government's policies governing our Indian reservations, a point is always made about helping the Indian help himself through proper instruction and guidance. One of the most graphic examples of what an Indian tribe can do for itself has come to my attention.

In the past several years, I have heard references to a boys camp operated during the summer months on the Crow Indian Reservation in southeastern Montana. It is an effort to provide Indian boys of high school age with supplemental education and guidance. The camp has been an apparent success and each year there are improvements being made.

Scenic Black Canyon on the reservation is a classroom for 35 Crow Indian boys. They receive instruction and guidance from qualified teachers, and their classrooms are situated amid trees and steep canyon walls.

A feature story carried by the Associated Press and written by Helen M. Peterson of Hardin, Mont., discusses the project in detail. I recommend the feature to my colleagues in the Senate and ask unanimous consent to have it printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Great Falls Tribune, Aug. 2, 1964]
BLACK CANYON IS 35 CROW INDIAN BOYS' SCHOOLROOM

(By Helen M. Peterson)

HARDIN.—The blackboard is nailed to a towering pine tree and the classroom walls are chiseled by a mountain stream.

That is a schoolroom for some 35 Crow Indian boys, deep in scenic Black Canyon.

The lads, who range in age from 14 to 18, technically are campers—at the Crow Indian youth camp, supported by tribal funds. However, they get paid at the rate of \$5 per day by the tribe for a 5-day week—and in order to earn the money they put in a full day.

MORNING CLASSES

Junior high age boys go to classes in the morning, and do chores around the camp in the afternoon. Older boys, some of whom will enroll in college this fall, work mornings and study math, English, and art in the afternoons.

The boys go home every other weekend—and some always remain in camp. Those who stay get special weekend jaunts in the scenic Big Horns, a part of the tribally owned mountain wilderness on the Crow Reservation.

Visitors come to the camp occasionally. Clergymen have been there this summer to conduct services. The Crow Indian education committee has made two trips. Supplies are brought in by Bureau of Indian Affairs workers and by the college aids at the camp, Urban Bear, Daniel LaForge, and Samson Birdinground.

NOT EASY TRIP

The trip to the camp is not the easiest in the world. It takes a four-wheel-drive vehicle to get in—and especially to get out again.

There are three routes to the mountain-top—through Wyola, Fort Smith, and Lodge Grass, and all three are little more than jeep trails. The shortest route follows Rotten Grass Creek into the Big Horns from Lodge Grass, but it has been open only 2 weeks.

Once on top, the descent follows a single track bulldozed along the side of the cliff—a breathtaking ride. The road was built 3 years ago, to battle a forest fire in the upper reaches of the canyon—and if it hadn't been

for the fire, there might be no camp today. The site would still be inaccessible.

The first indication of human habitation comes as visitors reach the canyon floor. The word "Ka-hay" is spelled out in rocks above the stream. This is Crow for "welcome."

BRANDNEW HALL

Around the bend is the brand new dining and recreation hall. It is so new that the high school age crews are still putting on the siding. Last year, there was a cook tent with a wooden floor, and meals were served outdoors. This was fine unless there was a sudden thundershower at mealtime.

The boys still sleep under canvas, in tents which accommodate eight sleeping bags on wooden floors.

The camp director this year is Ben Pease, himself a Crow Indian. Pease is high school principal and art instructor at the high school in Dayton, Wash., in winter.

He is a graduate of Hardin High School and Rocky Mountain College, has a master's degree from Washington State University and has three summers of postgraduate work in art at Montana State University.

DISTINCT ADVANTAGE

Pease has one distinct advantage over a non-Indian director. Though he has been away from the reservation for many years, he still speaks the Crow tongue fluently—and has no problem making himself understood, in either English or Crow.

Burton Chandler, Lodge Grass plumber and carpenter, is assistant director. He is in charge of the construction work which is still underway.

Teaching classes are Pease, art; Mrs. Pease (a graduate of Linfield College, McMinnville, Oreg.), English; and Gale Siegel, Dayton, Wash., high school teacher, math.

Three of the largest trees in the area not only hold blackboards but furnish shade for the English and math classes. Art is sometimes taught in the dining hall.

A water system is in the process of being installed. The supply is the cold, clear, creek.

But there is still work to be done, so campers take showers with water that has been sun heated in huge black cans, scrub hands and faces in the creek, and wash the dishes in a big double steel sink in the dining room. Water for this necessary chore is heated from the outside by an open fire.

Sanitarian and first aid man is George Hogan, Jr., who sees that things are kept clean, and also patches up minor injuries.

He has had lots of experience with poison ivy this summer. He got his training when he served in the U.S. Army Medical Corps. An ambulance is available, but has never been needed.

Richard Cummins, who also had Army training and has been a restaurant cook, presides over the kitchen. A pair of campers assist him. Food is plentiful and well cooked.

FORTY-FIVE CAMPERS

When the camp opened July 1, there were 45 campers. Some did not return after weekends at home. Several of these came back later—but if they fail to show a second time, they are not readmitted to the camp.

At present, three boys are absent with permission. They went to the Boy Scout Jamboree at Valley Forge.

It isn't all work. The boys have a basketball court, baseball field and facilities for horseshoes, table tennis and volleyball. Some brought their own throwing arrows.

A favorite sport is fishing—and there are plenty of trout in the creek—which is closed to non-Indians. A few boys have commercial poles, but most have manufactured their own from the willows on the canyon floor, and the willow wands seem as effective as the commercial rods.